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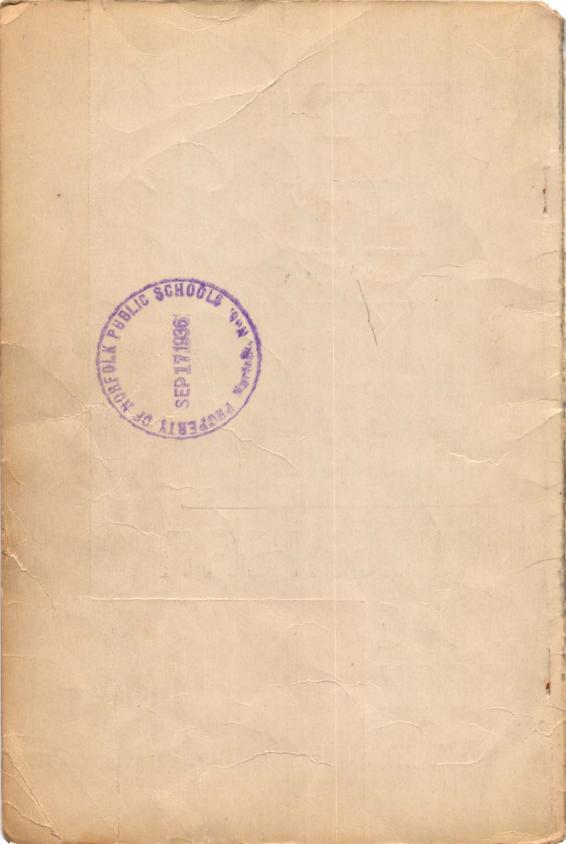
AMERICAN

SONG

A Century of Progress in American Song BY MARX & ANN€
OB€RNDOR€ER

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THE NEW AMERICAN SONG BOOK

(A Century of Progress in American Song)

By

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PREFACE

One hundred years ago few Americans realized that our land possessed folk music of rare importance. We accepted the Indian as a foe rather than as a friend. We knew little of the unusual music which our first Americans were contributing to the land of their conquerors. We looked upon the Negro as a slave, not knowing that his appeals to his Maker in his songs and spirituals would one day be recognized as the greatest folk expression of the world.

We now can appreciate the great inheritance which is ours in the songs brought us by the early Colonists; in the sea songs and chanteys of our first merchant marine days; in the pioneer songs, which are still to be found in an almost unchanged form among our mountain people of the Appalachians. These songs we inherited, it is true, but they have been made our own by the American feeling which is so strongly a part of every measure.

A type of song distinctly American is to be found in the cowboy songs. The patriotic songs of Civil War days are rightly regarded as the greatest patriotic songs of any people at any time in history. The entire world recognizes the true importance of Stephen Foster, the greatest composer of folk songs of any nation. And no country can claim, as can America of the future, the folk music of the entire world.

In past history, after wars and conquest, one nation has often claimed the folk music of other lands, but to America's vast melting pot has come all the folk music of the world. Some of this we have made our own, for we have learned to love these songs as a part of our heritage. In the future we shall recognize many more of these songs as ours, for the true American citizen is beginning to realize the important position in which he stands, especially in his relation to the world.

In collecting these songs for home, school, club, and community use, we have tried to bring into one volume the best examples of America's inheritance in the realm of popular song. We have been greatly aided in our work by the cooperation of many foreign-born friends. We wish to give especial thanks to our associate editors who have advised us in the selection of material; to Arthur Olaf Andersen for his many beautiful arrangements; to his talented son Andreas Andersen, for our novel and striking cover design; to the United States Marine Corps who has allowed us to reprint the official Marines' Hymn; to William McKinley of Chicago who graciously allowed us to use translations of several Czechoslovakian songs; to our publishers for the permission they have granted in allowing us to use the copyrighted material from many of their other musical publications; and especially to Welford D. Clark whose untiring efforts and help in the editing of this book have made it a possibility.

CONTENTS

Songs of Native American Origin

Indian Songs	Negro Songs—Continued	Creoie Songs
Hiawatha's Wooing	Nobody Knows The Trouble I've Seen	Caroline
Negro Songs	Mary and Martha28	Home On The Range 33
Deep River 23 Ste ai Away 24 Swing Low, Sweet Chariot 24 It's A-Me, O Lord 26	The Old Ark A-Moverin' .29 Along	I Ride An Old Paint
records as at baugh of o	gs of Earliest Days in Ame	rica
and the second second second second second	ther have disks and a set	FROM FRANCE
Puritan Psalms	FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—Continued	To War Has Gone Duke
Old Hundredth	Scots Wha Hae Wi' Wallace	Marlborough52
Dundee	Bled43	At Pierrot's Door
Songs of the Early Colonists	Auld Lang Syne 44	Come. Good Wind53
The second secon	Auld Lang Syne	Alouette54
O No, John	Loch Lomond	Voyageur's Song54
Drink To Me Only With	Scotland's Burning45	Canadian Boat Song55
Thine Eves	Wi' A Hundred Pipers An' A'46	
Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes	The Minstrel Boy	FROM SPAIN
Be40	Hail To The Chief48 Wearing Of The Green49	Serene Is The Night56
Sally In Our Alley41	Barbara Allen 50	
FROM SCOTLAND AND	Barbara Allen	FROM THE NETHERLANDS
FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND	dearing Young Charms50	Rosa56
The Campbells Are Comin'42 Robin Adair43	The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls51	The Little Dustman 57 Prayer of Thanksgiving 58
Robin Adan	Timough Tara o Trans	Trayer or Thanksgiving
ashingasi ligat swamin	ongs of Washington's Tim	To love linese songs as a pa cosary meter of these sonors
My Days Have Been So Won- drous Free	Beneath A Weeping Willow's Shade	Enraptured I Gaze 61 The Way-Worn Traveller 62
	Early Patriotic Songs	
nerica's inheritance in the		C.I. II TI C O(TI
America	The Star Spanied Dance 65	Columbia, The Gem Of The
Chester	The Star-Spangled Banner03	Columbia, The Gem Of The Ocean
Song	s of the Early Nineteenth C	evad oday statiba statosag
Chanteys and Sea Songs Haul On The Bowlin'67	Popular Pioneer Songs —Continued	Popular Pioneer Songs —Continued
Reuben Ranzo	The Spring	—Continued The Blue Juniata83
The Wide Missouri68	Ben Bolt	Ole Dan Tucker84
The Dead Horse69	Cousin Jedediah	Reuben And Rachel 84
Blow The Man Down69	Long, Long Ago	I Had Four Brothers Over The
Nancy Lee	The Blue Alestica Mauricia 79	Sea 85
Mocked in The Cradie/1	The Blue Alsatian Mountains. 78 Wait For The Wagon 79	
Popular Pioneer Songs	Wildwood Flowers80	Mountaineer Songs
Home, Sweet Home72	In The Starlight 81	Billy Boy86
Juanita	When You And I Were Young,	Sour Wood Mountain86
The Dearest Spot	When You And I Were Young, Maggie	Lord Lovell
	and annual and an annual and an	

CONTENTS—Continued

Songs of Civil War Days Songs of Sentiment Stephen C. Foster Songs **Patriotic Songs** Old Folks At Home96 Dixie Land . . . Listen To The Mocking-Bird, 89 Battle Hymn Of Republic. . 105 My Old Kentucky Home 97 The Battle Cry Of Freedom. 106 Darling Nelly Gray90 Uncle Ned98 Just Before The Battle...106 The Soldier's Farewell....107 Good Night90 Massa's In The Cold Ground.99 Keller's American Hymn...108 Tramp, Tramp, Tramp....108 The Last Rose of Summer ... 92 Ring, Ring The Banjo 101 Flow Gently, Sweet Afton. . . 93 When Johnny Comes Marching Home......111 We Are Coming, Father Hard Times Come Again No More......102 Kathleen Mavourneen 94 Old Dog Tray 102 The Heart Bowed Down 95 Abra'am.....112 Songs of the 70's and 80's There's Music In The Air . . 113 Love's Old Sweet Song....115 Stars Of The Summer Night.113 The Tree In The Wood 116 Grandfather's Clock 114 Those Evening Bells......116 College Songs The Quilting Party 122 Nut Brown Maiden 124 Good-Night Ladies 122 Where, O Where 124 Later Patriotic Songs America. The Beautiful 126 God Of Our Fathers 126 The Marines' Hymn......127 Songs Inherited from Other Lands Norway Old Norway......147 Belgium Germany—Continued In The Time Of Roses.....136 How Can I Leave Thee . . . 136 Canada Poland The Maple Leaf Forever . . . 128 Czechoslovakia Hymn Of The Slavs......131 Hawaii Aloha Oe.....139 Over Tatra......132 Where Is My Home 132 Sweden Hungary
The Heron.....140 Denmark Switzerland O Take Me Back To Switzer-God Save The King 129 France Marseillaise Hymn 134 The Ash Grove ... Germany O Christmas Pine 135 Favorite Hymns of America Jesus, Lover Of My Soul . . . 155 Nearer, My God, To Thee . . 155 Onward, Christian Soldiers . 153 O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand....... Work, For The Night Is Faith Of Our Fathers 156 Lead, Kindly Light 156 My Faith Looks Up To Thee. 157

AMERICA'S HERITAGE OF SONG

Songs of Native American Origin It has only been in recent years that Americans have discovered how rich a heritage they possess in their native folk songs. We are the only country in the world where music from two primitive sources is to be found.

Indian Songs In the chants and dances of the American Indian there may be noted not only the characteristic reiterated rhythms of the drums, but often exquisite melodies which were originally played on the flute. There are many striking examples of the whole tone scale to be found in these flute melodies. But the most interesting fact to be observed in Indian music is the influence of the white man's civilization as it is reflected in the music of the various tribes. We present as our first example of Indian music a Decotah Indian melody, which has been used by MacDowell and also by Victor Herbert. To this air we have set Longfellow's words of Hiawatha's Wooing (21). Our second example of an Indian theme is a chorale in praise of the great spirit Gitchie Manitou (21). The third example comes from the Huron Indians in French Canada and reflects the influence of the Jesuit Missionaries (22). It is said to be a Christmas hymn sung by the Huron Indians before the praecipio on the altar of the Jesuit Mission Churches.

Negro Songs No nation in the world possesses more exquisite folk songs than the songs of the American Negro, born in the days of slavery, which are called "spirituals." Careful study shows us that those spirituals which came from the "Lower South" reflect the distress and misery of the slave Negro far more than do those spirituals which came from the "Upper South" where plantation life was much brighter and happier. We present four outstanding examples of the deep sadness as reflected in the "Lower South" spirituals-Deep River; Steal Away; Swing Low. Sweet Chariot; and Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen (23, 24, 25). In the spirituals of the "Upper South" (26 to 29) will be noted a lighter, gayer vein so much a part of the nature of the American Negro. In his work as in his play the Negro always sang, and one of the best known "work" songs of America is the Levee Song (30). This is said to have come originally from the laborers on the docks of the Mississippi River. A Peanut Pickin' Song from the "eastern shore" of Virginia (30) is a great favorite with the Hampton Institute students. It dates from the days of slavery when on many of the Virginian plantations, peanuts were first being cultivated. This song gives a good idea of the human relationship which existed between the "Big Massa" and his Negro workers on the "Upper South" plantations.

Probably the best known Negro play song is Lil' 'Liza Jane (31) which originated also on the "eastern shore" of Maryland and Virginia and soon spread all through America as a play song for children, black and white. During the World War this song became an outstanding favorite in the American Army.

From New Orleans comes a type of Negro song which is now attracting great interest among authorities on folk music. This is the Negro Creole song which shows us in a marked degree the influence of both French and Spanish music

on that of the American Negro. The Negro Creole song is usually sentimental, often it is satirical, and sometimes a combination of both. Caroline (32), a typical example of the sentimental style, and Musicu Bainjo (32), a satirical song of the Negro who would imitate the French, are two of the best known Negro Creole songs.

Cowboy Songs No type of folk music which is native to America is of greater interest than the songs of the cowboys. In the old days when ranch life was of a most primitive type, the cowboys gathered in the big ranch house on the long evenings. There they would entertain themselves and each other by singing of their life and past experiences. Sometimes they sang tunes they knew, changing them to suit the words which they improvised. The favorite of all cowpunchers was the sorrowful lament "O Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie"—The Dying Cowboy (37). This song exists in many different versions, for it was a universal favorite from Wyoming to New Mexico and from Montana to Texas. Another popular ranch song was Home on the Range (33). When the cowboys drove their herds on the long trails to the north in the summer and to the south in the winter, they always sang as they drove their cattle on the trail. And when they rested for the night the cowboys on guard always sang as they rode around the herd in order to quiet the "dogies" or yearlings and to avert a stampede. These dogie songs or cattle lullabies were frequently interrupted by cries and cheers and curious refrains. These are to be noted in Whoopee Ti Yi Yo (35) and The Old Chisholm Trail (36). One of the prized possessions of the cowboy was his calico pony, and all cowboy dances ended with the singing of "Goodbye Old Paint"-I Ride an Old Paint (34).

Songs of the Earliest Days of America Our earliest musical inheritance from other lands came to America in the Puritan Psalms brought by the Pilgrims. It is a significant fact that the first book printed in America was the Bay Psalm Book published in 1640. The best known of these psalm tunes still in use in our churches are Old Hundredth and Dundee (38). The latter was originally from Scotland. The tune known as "Old Hundredth" first appeared as a setting of religious words in the Genevan Psalter in 1551 when the words of the Hundredth Psalm were set to this air, said to have originally been a folk song.

Our early English Colonists who settled in Virginia and the Carolinas brought many lovely airs from their native England which in the 17th Century was recognized as the most musical nation of the world. O Dear, What Can the Matter Be (40) is said to have been written by King Henry VIII of England, who was known to have been a great lover and patron of music. Drink To Me Only (39) is still as popular as it was in Queen Elizabeth's day when this lovely air was set to the verses of Ben Jonson. Some authorities now claim it is a melody of the 18th Century. O No, John (38) is an excellent example of the old English dialogue song which vied with the ballad in popularity during the 17th and 18th Centuries. Sally In Our Alley (41) belongs to a little later period as its composer Henry Carey was born the same year as Bach and Handel (1685).

7

Our Colonial forefathers from Scotland and Ireland brought many old airs as their contribution to America's musical inheritance. An old Gaelic air claimed by both Ireland and Scotland is *Robin Adair* (43). The use of the five toned scale here is of interest to the student of old music.

A very old Scotch bagpipe tune "Hey tutti tutti" said to have been sung by Bruce's followers at the Battle of Bannockburn was set to the verses by Robert Burns in 1794 and became Scots Wha Hae Wi Wallace Bled (43), the stirring Scotch battle song we all love to sing today. This is also an excellent example of the five tone or pentatonic scale. Another bagpipe song from Scotland is the ever popular The Campbells Are Comin' (42).

Auld Lang Syne (44) is one of the oldest Scotch folk songs and its first verse and chorus antedate the later words of Robert Burns by many years. It is essentially a farewell song and is sung as a pledge of friendship in all English speaking lands. One of the best loved rounds is Scotland's Burning (45) which is one of the oldest folk rounds in existence.

No Scotch folk song ever has attained greater popularity than Comin' Thro' the Rye (44). This charming old ballad commemorates the quaint custom of the gallant swains who helped the pretty maidens across the stepping stones of the little River Rye in Ayrshire.

No legendary folk song of any land is more beautiful than the old Jacobite air, Loch Lomond (45) which has been greatly loved in America. One of the most popular of any of the Colonial songs was the old Scotch ballad Barbara Allen (50) which still is sung in a primitive form by the mountain folk of the Appalachians. A popular Scotch bagpipe air set to more modern verses is Wi' a Hundred Pipers an' A' (46). This song commemorates the arrival of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" at Carlisle Castle.

Hail to the Chief (48), a setting of the Highland Boat Song from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," was written by James Sanderson. For many years it has been the custom for this air to be played whenever the President of the United States makes a public appearance.

From Ireland also came many of the old Colonist songs—Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms (50), The Minstrel Boy (47), and The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls (51) were all settings of old Irish tunes to verses by Thomas Moore, which became popular in America in the early days of the 19th Century. A later Irish folk song is The Wearing of the Green (49).

The early French colonists brought to us many of their children's happy rounds and songs, and while these are to be found in the old French dialect, chiefly in the French settlements of Canada and along the Mississippi river, they are also sung with English words universally throughout America. At Pierrot's Door (52) is one of these French songs and another is To War Has Gone Duke Marlborough (52) to which we Americans have set various jingles such as We Won't Go Home Until Morning and For He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Malbrouck, as this tune is usually called, is the most universally popular of folk songs, as it is sung in nearly every country in the world.

In Canada the French children still love Alouette (54), acting out the words as they sing. From Canada, too, come the "voyageur" songs so popular among the lumber and river men of Wisconsin and Michigan. These were always sung as the woodsmen floated down the streams. Come, Good Winds (53) is one of the oldest of these French airs to be found in Canada. The Canadian Boat Song (55) is a setting of an old voyageur air made by Thomas Moore during his visit to Canada. The Voyageur's Song (54) is another of these charming old French Canadian songs which was frequently heard on American waterways up to the dawn of the 20th Century.

From the early Spanish Colonists have come many lovely songs still sung along the borders of the Rio Grande and in New Mexico and California. Serene is the Night (56) is a Spanish serenade from lower California. The striking similarity between this air and that of a popular church hymn gives us a very good example of the use made of old folk airs in later day music.

We rarely recall our musical inheritance from Holland. Yet when our children today sing the little game song Miss Jennie O'Jones, they are but reviving the old Dutch dance song of Rosa (56) which the little boys and girls of New Amsterdam first sang in Colonial days. Another song which came from early days in New York is the Prayer of Thanksgiving (58), now so universally accepted in America that thought is rarely given to its origin.

We include among the Dutch songs *The Little Dustman* (57), originally an old air of the 16th Century which the great German composer, Johannes Brahms arranged as a lullaby for the children of his friends Robert and Clara Schumann. Originally this was a Christmas song, and it is found as early as the 16th Century in both Holland and Italy. Authorities do not know whether it was brought to the Netherlands from Italy, or taken to the south by the great masters of the Netherlands who helped to establish the first great music schools in Italy.

Songs of Washington's Time We have always felt that there was little or no music in America during the early days of our nation. Our music histories still tell us that we were so busy in America establishing our government that we had little time for art. Today it has been proven that America was even at that time considered a haven for the foreign artist, and that many composers from every country in Europe came to our shores and settled here as teachers, concert artists, and composers. In George Washington's account book we find that when the father of his country was but fifteen he paid five shillings six pence to attend a concert given by one John Palmas, who was a well known teacher and musician of Philadelphia.

Washington's great friend and legal adviser was the famous Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) of Philadelphia. Himself a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the men to draw up the Constitution of the United States, Hopkinson was also deeply interested in music. His home was the center of the musical activities of Philadelphia, and he composed many songs and works of chamber music. In 1786 Hopkinson sent his friend George Washington a set of eight songs with a letter setting forth his claim that he was the

first native American to compose and publish music. In his reply to this Washington remarks on the faith of the Ancients that Orpheus could draw to him through the power of music even the stones and wild beasts, and says that if there were any truth in this belief, he himself would have been glad if he had possessed these songs "to soften the ice of the Delaware."

Beneath a Weeping Willow's Shade (60) and My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free (59), said to have been Hopkinson's first, are both songs that are claimed to have been "George Washington's favorite song." Enraptured I Gaze (61), also by Hopkinson, is a typical love song of this period.

There is no doubt as to the popularity of *The Way-Worn Traveller* (62), an air from the Opera "The Mountaineers" by Samuel Arnold (1740-1802). This opera, first produced at the Theater Royal, Haymarket, London, had its American premiere at the Federal Street Theater, Boston, in 1795, and during the next five years was heard constantly in all the principal cities of the new United States. Like all the operas of that period, "The Mountaineers" was sung in English and its outstanding popularity is doubtless due largely to this fact. George Washington in the last years of his life frequently asked Nelly Custis to sing this air to him and in his last speech he refers to himself as "'a way-worn traveller' seeking rest."

Early Patriotic Songs The most popular songs with the soldiers of Washington's Army were Yankee Doodle and the hymn Chester (63). Chester was written by Wiliam Billings, a tanner's assistant, who was born in Boston in 1746 and who died poor and neglected in his native city in the year 1800. Billings was a good singer and a great organizer and director. He was chiefly responsible for the development of the organized "singing schools" which were so popular in New England at the end of the 18th Century. Chester was sung by the Continental Army all through the long years of the Revolutionary War. It was published in "The Singing Master's Assistant," one of the first music books produced in the United States. Yankee Doodle is a very old air, one of the most universal folk tunes of the world, and it is to be found in many of the European countries. It was very widely used in England in the early 18th Century. It is said that it was first introduced to America by Dr. Richard Shackburg, a joke-loving English doctor, who made up these words as a satire on the poor equipment and appearance of the Continental Army when it marched into Albany in the year 1755. Intended as a joke, it became one in truth, for the "Yankee Doodle" soldiers liked the tune so well that they took it as their own, and it was to this air that General Burgoyne laid down his sword at the Battle of Saratoga. Some authorities say that Yankee Doodle was played while General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

It was but natural that attempts should have been made to write verses for the old air of God Save the King, which the Colonists had sung for so long. This melody has been attributed to Dr. John Bull, a musician who lived during the time of Queen Elizabeth, and also to Henry Carey, an English composer of the period of Bach and Handel. Many other countries besides England have used the same melody, and it was a familar song with the Colonists, al-

10

though they could no longer sing the verses of God Save the King. An American setting entitled God Save George Washington attained much popularity. In 1779 appeared An Ode to the Fourth of July which was also received with enthusiasm. But it was not until 1832 that the words we sing as America (62) were written. The author of our present song was the Reverend Samuel Francis Smith of Boston, who wrote them for a Fourth of July children's celebration given at the Park Street Church and set them to the German version of the air.

Hail Columbia, Happy Land (64) has a most interesting history. The words were written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, the son of America's first native composer, for a benefit given at the Philadelphia Theater by young Gilbert Fox, the English actor. The tune to which these words were set was the old air known as the "President's March," which was originally played when George Washington crossed Trenton Bridge on his way to New York City for his inauguration. This march was written by a Philadelphia musician, of German birth, named Philip Phile. It had been a favorite in the later days of George Washington but achieved new fame and popularity as the song Hail Columbia, Happy Land.

Everyone knows the history of The Star-Spangled Banner (65) and of Francis Scott Key, the young Baltimore lawyer who made a visit the night of September 13, 1814, to the English battleship to secure the legal release of a friend. Key himself has left the story, well authenticated, of how the officers on the English boat entertained the two Americans and of how they all sang together the old drinking song, To Anacreon in Heav'n, during the evening. The commander refused to allow the Americans to return to Baltimore, because of the attack on Fort McHenry, which he was planning, so during the long night Key watched the bombardment—hoping and dreading. It was natural, therefore, that the words of this song should have come into his mind as being a perfect setting of the old tune which was still ringing in his ears. To Anacreon in Heav'n had been a popular song in Colonial days in America and many attempts had been made to set words to this air, but as The Star-Spangled Banner it lives today—the national anthem of America.

Of a little later period is the patriotic song, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean (66). Some authorities say that this tune was originally an English air. It is still sung in Great Britain as Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean. The present words were first printed in America in 1843 and at that time both words and music were credited to David Shaw. Later, an English composer, named Thomas á Becket claimed that he wrote the music at the request of a singer, David Shaw, who composed the words. So, nowadays we give Thomas á Becket the credit for the music, while acknowledging Shaw as the author of the verses.

Chanteys and Sea Songs The War of 1812 was a war of the sea and, naturally, songs about the sea became the popular songs of America in the period immediately following the war. Americans sang the sea songs of England, as well as those that were written in America. During this period there developed on the sailing vessels of both lands a type of sailor song which is known as the chantey. These

chanteys are still to be heard sung by the sailors on sailing vessels today, but the coming of machine equipment has made it unnecessary for the sailor to be encouraged by song, as was the case when he was pulling upon the ropes or raising and lowering the sails. We include the following which are among the best known of the sailor chanteys, Haul on the Bowlin'; Reuben Ranzo (67) The Dead Horse; and Blow the Man Down (69). Besides these there are many more that deserve our interest. Many of these chanteys were sung also on the inland waterways, where the "voyageur" songs of France had been heard since Colonial Days. There are, however, a few chanteys which developed at this time on our inland rivers. The Wide Missouri (68) is an excellent example of this type of sailor song.

One of the most famous of the composed sea songs is Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep (71), which was written by Mrs. Emma Willard, a well known school teacher of New York City, while on a ship returning from Europe. Her verses were set to music by a young English composer, Joseph Philip Knight, who was a teacher of music in New York City. This song has long been a favorite with the basso singer. Nancy Lee (70), with words by Frederick E. Weatherly, and music by Stephen Adams, is of a little later period, but it classifies as one of the popular sea songs.

Songs of the Early 19th Century During the early pioneer days, it was natural that the Americans who were seeking new homes in unknown regions should have thought with aching hearts of the homes they had left behind and of the beautiful homes that they were hoping to establish in the new land. Therefore, songs of home were the most popular during the early pioneer days of the first half of the 19th Century. The greatest song of home that was ever written is Home, Sweet Home (72). The words, composed in 1823, by an American, John Howard Payne, were set to music by an English composer, Sir Henry R. Bishop, and the song first appeared in the play, written by Payne, which was called "Clari, the Maid of Milan". Here the melody was designated as "a Sicilian air". It is rather strange that the man who wrote the greatest song of home the world has ever known, should have been an outcast and a wanderer all his life, for John Howard Payne, although well-born, followed the life of a wanderer throughout his tragic career and died at Tunis in 1852. He often said that in his wanderings in foreign lands he would hear people singing or playing Home, Sweet Home, when he himself had not even a shilling to buy his next meal or a place to lay his head. A later song of home written by W. T. Wrighton is The Dearest Spot on Earth (73).

One of the most popular songs of this time, which is founded on the simple, homey things of life, is *The Old Oaken Bucket* (74). The verses of this song were written in 1817 by Samuel Woodworth and adapted by E. Kaillmark to an old tune that was called *Araby's Daughter*.

Another much loved song of the early 19th Century is Juanita (72) a setting of an old Spanish air to verses by the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Norton.

One of the favorite composers of America in the early 19th Century was an Englishman, named Thomas Haynes Bayly, who wrote the words and music for

several songs. Two of these, Long, Long Ago and Gaily the Troubadour (77) are regarded as American folk songs, for although Bayly was of English birth, his songs were published first in Philadelphia and his poems were even more popular in this country than in England.

The best seller of any song ever printed in America was Ben Bolt (75), which was first heard in 1848 and became at once the most universally loved song of the time. In the 90's when "Trilby' was receiving its great vogue in America, Ben Bolt again became a "best seller" in our country. The author of the words, Dr. Thomas Dunne English, and the composer of the music, Nelson Kneass, of Philadelphia, are but little known, yet the song, Ben Bolt is beloved all over the world.

Cousin Jedediah (76) by H. S. Thompson is an example of the narrative song which was a feature of Ye Olde Folkes' Concertte, a form of entertainment often presented by the singing societies of the early 19th Century. A popular dialogue song heard on the programs of many of these concerts was Reuben and Rachel (84).

Another form of entertainment attained popularity by the middle of the century. This was the Minstrel Show which toured all over the country and was an especial feature of the river show boats. Many of our best known songs date from the days of these first minstrel shows. Wait for the Wagon (79) was written by R. Bishop Buckley, an Englishman, who came to America and organized the Buckley's Minstrels in the year 1843. Ole Dan Tucker (84) is one of these minstrel tunes which, although written by an Englishman, Henry Russell, was a great favorite as a pioneer fiddle tune, as well as a minstrel song. A later minstrel musician was B. R. Hanby, who was one of the first to recognize the value of the Negro dialect song. Ole Shady (91) is an excellent early example of this type of song. Hanby also wrote Darling Nelly Gray (90).

The Blue Juniata (83) by Mrs. M. D. Sullivan is one of the first illustrations of the influence of the Indian on American song.

As we regard the great development of music in our public schools today, it seems hard to believe that it has all come in the past century. Wildwood Flowers (80) by Dr. Lowell Mason (1792-1872) "The Father of Public School Music in America" has been called "The Magna Charta of Music Education", as it was the singing of this song by the public school children of Boston on August 14, 1838, that brought the first recognition of music in the public schools. Dr. Mason was made Director of Music in the Boston schools and it was through him that school music began its great development in our country. Dr. Mason was much influenced by the German songs of the day which were attaining great vogue in America through the German immigration of the time. Many songs of this German type were written in America. The Blue Alsatian Mountains (78), In the Starlight (81), When You and I Were Young Maggie (82), and The Little Brown Church in the Vale (82) are all songs of this type.

Mountaineer Songs Many of the pioneers were driven into the Appalachians through their dread of Indian foes. There they settled and have remained,

13

and generations have grown up knowing only that which their forefathers had brought into the humble, mountain cabins with them. It is said that the oldest folk songs of England and Scotland are to be found in their purest version among these American mountaineers for the songs were never written down until recent days. They have been passed on from father to son, in the simple, old, primitive form of a bygone day. Some are songs which the mother and father sang to the children and which imitated barnvard cries. Sour Wood Mountain (86) is one of these old nursery songs which has long been forgotten in England, but which exists in various forms through the Appalachian regions. Another popular children's song, which quite evidently came originally from England is I Had Four Brothers Over the Sea (85). Billy Boy (86), probably the most universally known of the mountaineer songs, is in the ever popular version of a dialogue song. Lord Lovell (87) follows the plan of the old English ballad or story-telling song and, like all love songs of this period, one finds the rose and briar twining together over the graves of the lovers at the end. Little Mohee (88) shows the influence of Indian life on the mountaineer.

Sentimental Songs of Civil War Days The popular songs of the middle 19th Century vied with each other in a display of sentiment, so it is not surprising to find that such songs from Scotland as Annie Laurie (92) by Lady John Scott and Flow Gently, Sweet Afton (93), a setting of Burns' poem, by J. E. Spilman should have been cordially adopted by the people of the United States. The Last Rose of Summer (92), an old Irish tune, used in Flotow's opera, "Martha", and The Heart Bowed Down (95) from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl", both appealed to this sentimental feeling and soon were also acknowledged "best sellers" in our country. The great success achieved in America by Kathleen Mavourneen (94) brought its composer, F. W. Nicholls Crouch to America, where he lived until his death. America's best loved song of this time was Listen to the Mocking-Bird (89), written by a musician named Septimus Winner, who wrote under the nom de plume of Alice Hawthorne. This song was constantly sung by both Confederate and Union soldiers during the Civil War and the crowds danced to its lilting measures on the lawns of the White House the night of General Lee's surrender.

Stephen C. Foster Songs The greatest composer of folk songs the world has ever known is our own Stephen Foster, of Pennsylvania, who was born on July 4, 1826, on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. From his father and mother Foster inherited musical ability and a love for the art. As a child he had a rare understanding of the greatest and best in German, Italian and French music. His first composition, originally written for four flutes, was composed when he was but eighteen. Aided by a kind German musician of Pittsburgh, the boy began to compose music seriously. Feeling that the life of the Negro should be commemorated in music, Foster was one of the first to write the so-called plantation songs. His earliest works of this type were Uncle Ned (98) and Oh! Susanna (103), both written for a small singing society which he conducted with five of his friends. The popularity of the Negro minstrel troupe was just dawning in America and Foster's songs became at once

popular with these organizations. It is said that E. P. Christy, the leader of the famous Christy Minstrels paid Stephen Foster \$400.00 for the privilege of having his name inscribed as the author of The Old Folks at Home (96). This song has an interesting history. It was written in 1851, but after it was finished Foster had no idea as to what river he should put into the text. He wanted a word of two syllables which would sound melodious and, after searching the map for days, he discovered the little Swanee River down in Florida which has become immortal through this song. My Old Kentucky Home (97) was inspired by the old plantation home of the Foster family in Kentucky where Stephen Foster often visited his relatives as a child. Massa's in the Cold. Cold Ground (99) was written the year after The Old Folks at Home and gives a lovely picture in tone of the plantation life in the Upper South. Old Black Joe (98), written in 1860, was the last plantation song Foster gave us. In this song he makes the Negro a lovable character and it is chiefly for this reason that Old Black Joe has held its popularity through all these long years. Hard Times, Come Again No More (102) was written in 1854 and is one of Foster's songs which deserves to be better known. Gentle Annie; Fairy-Belle (100); and Ring, Ring the Banjo (101) all belong to the sentimental type of song popular during the days before the Civil War. No song was more popular with the pioneer of this period than Old Dog Tray (102), written in 1853, and the best seller of this time. It is said that over 100,000 copies of this song were sold in the year following its publication.

Patriotic Songs of the Civil War The greatest patriotic songs of any nation are the songs that were written during the Civil War in America. One of the most popular songs of the South was Maryland, My Maryland—the rather fiery words of James Ryder Randall of Baltimore set to the old German song O Tannenbaum rendered here as O Christmas Pine (135). This tune became so typically American that even when our troops marched away to fight in 1917 and 1918 our bands frequently played Maryland, My Maryland. Another favorite song of the South was, curiously, written by a Northerner. This is Dixie Land (104) composed by Daniel D. Emmett, a member of the Bryant Minstrels, a troupe which was very popular at this time. Dixie Land was originally a "walk-around" for the troupe to sing and dance at the ending of their programs, and authorities tells us that the word Dixie, in this particular connection, did not refer to the Mason and Dixon Line, but to a plantation on Long Island, owned by a Mr. Dix. This farm was worked after the manner of a southern plantation, although the Negroes were free and well paid for their services, and "Dixie's Land" became synonymous with heaven, in the minds of the Negroes. The words have been slightly changed since those days, so that now when we say, "Way Down South in Dixie," we mean the land below the Mason and Dixon Line.

As the North gave the South its best war tune, so the South gave the North its first great war song, in John Brown's Body, which became our great American hymn, The Battle Hymn of the Republic (105). Originally a hymn tune said to have been taken from a Negro spiritual, by one William Steffe, a popular writer of Sunday School hymns in Charleston, South Carolina, this tune made its

way into the Methodist hymnals of the white people, as well as retaining its popularity among the Negro camp meetings. After the great event of Harper's Ferry, the tune was set to verses, called "John Brown's Body Lies a Moldering in the Grave" and became the camp song of the Tiger Battalion of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment outside of Boston. This singing battalion added many verses of their own, in satire of one of their under officers, a Scotchman named John Brown, who was the butt of ridicule in the entire regiment. On their way through Boston and New York and again in Washington, the Tigers sang their song on the march and this increased its popularity. In December, 1861, a party of Bostonians went with President Lincoln to visit the camp outside of Washington. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was a member of this party. liked the old tune and that night wrote the words of the great Battle Hymn of the Republic, which are now familiar to all the world. It is interesting to know that the first English troops on their way to Belgium in 1914 marched down the Strand singing "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord".

Some people have confused The Battle Hymn of the Republic with The Battle Cry of Freedom (106), which is one of the great songs of the Civil War. The words and music of this song were written by George F. Root, a famous musician who lived in Hyde Park, now a part of the City of Chicago. President Lincoln had issued his second call for troops, but many felt that the reading of his Proclamation would not be accepted with favor. George F. Root, knowing that the Proclamation was to be read at City Hall Square in Chicago, wrote this new song for the occasion, and it was sung for the first time by the famous Lombard brothers at this noonday meeting. The crowd began singing the chorus instantly. The song went into the army and President Lincoln himself wrote Mr. Root that he felt his song had aided greatly in the winning of the Civil War. Other songs by Mr. Root of a more sentimental character were, Just Before the Battle Mother (106), and the famous prison song, Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching (108), which kept up the sprits of many poor lads in Andersonville and Libby prisons. One of the songs of the Civil War, which is still universally sung, is Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground (109). This was written by a young man in New Hampshire, named Walter Kittredge, who on account of poor health was unable to join the army, so devoted himself to the cause of good music in the camps. Kittredge published the first Union song book in 1861 and in the following year appeared his "Tenting Tonight" which became not only popular in the camps, but also in the homes of the North.

There are few songs written that are more jolly than The Girl I Left Behind Me (110) and When Johnny Comes Marching Home (111). The Girl I Left Behind Me was an old Irish song which had been popular in Colonial Days and which came again into use at the time of the Civil War as the tune all the bands played when the boys marched away to war. Patrick Gilmore, the old band leader who wrote his songs under the name of "Louis Lambert", loved to play this old Irish tune with his band and he felt it would be of interest to write a tune to welcome the boys when they came back home. But When Johnny Comes Marching Home became not only the tune played on the return of the soldier lads, but also the air used when they marched away. Another farewell song was an old

German folk song, called *The Soldier's Farewell* (107), which was written by a woman, Johanna Kinkel.

The Song of a Thousand Years (110) by Henry C. Work is one of the Civil War Songs which should never be forgotten. "Speed our Republic," usually called Kellar's American Hymn (108) after its author, Matthias Keller, a German musician of Boston, was originally written for the great Peace Celebration held in Boston at the close of the war. One of the early songs of the Civil War is L. O. Emerson's We are Coming, Father Abra'am (112), written in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers.

Songs of the 70's and 80's After the Civil War, George F. Root wrote several songs that attained popularity, the best known of these being *There's Music in the Air* (113). Henry Work also achieved fame as a sentimental song composer with *Grandfather's Clock* (114), found on many concert programs of the 70's and 80's.

Stars of the Summer Night (113), a setting by Isaac Woodbury of the lovely poem by Longfellow; In the Gloaming (117) by Annie Harrison, an Englishwoman; Sweet and Low (118) by Joseph Barnby, a setting of Tennyson's poem; and Love's Old Sweet Song (115) by J. L. Molloy have never relinquished their place in the affections of Americans who love to sing. The Tree in the Wood (116), said to have been originally an old English folk song, and Jingle Bells (119) became as popular in American homes as they had been in American colleges.

College Songs From our college glee clubs have also come many of our popular songs which retain their place in our repertoire even today. Polly Wolly Doodle (120), with its quaint refrain, The Bull-Dog (123) a satire on the dialogue song, My Last Cigar (121), Where, O Where (124), and Noah's Ark (125) are all of a humorous character. Of this type also is Menagerie (120) which commemorates in song the achievements of America's first circus manager, one Van Amberg who made his winter headquarters in the City of Chicago. Nut Brown Maiden (124), The Quilting Party (122), and Good-Night Ladies (122) are college songs of a more sentimental character that were frequently sung by serenading parties.

Songs Inherited From Other Lands Beside the songs from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, and Spain which came into America during our early Colonial days; we are now assimilating many songs which the immigration of the middle 19th Century brought to America from Germany, Italy, Ireland, Wales, Scandinavia, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, and Russia. Many people seem to feel that America has no right to claim as her own any music which has come to her through her foreign-born citizens, yet in the development of every great school of music each country has brought in folk music which has come to her through political changes. The music of the homeland of our foreign-born Americans has come into our land as a gift of love by those people who have brought the best of their fatherland to pour into this "Melting Pot" and help in the making of the future America. We have already assimilated many of the loveliest of

these folk songs which came to our land in early days, and it is natural that today we should be singing, as our own, many of the folk songs which immigration has brought to us. The Germans who came to this country in the middle of the 19th Century brought many of their old songs with them. Some of these we no longer recognize as German songs for we have sung them so much with English words that we never stop to think of their origin. O Christmas Pine-(O Tannenbaum) (135) is one of these and Sleep, Baby, Sleep (135), said by some authorities to have come from Alsace, is another. It is a curious thing to know, too, that many of the German folk songs were popular in this country long before they were known as favorites in their native land. Silent Night, Holy Night by Gruber, Forsaken (138) by Koschat, and In the Time of Roses (136) written by J. Reichardt were known and loved in America before they received recognition in their own land. How Can I Leave Thee (136) is an old Thuringian folk song which came with the early German settlers into Pennsylvania and The Loreley (137), the most popular of all the Silcher composed folk songs has always been in great vogue in America.

From Italy have come several popular favorites. A Merry Life (Funiculi, Funicula) (143) by Denza written in 1880 to commemorate the opening of the funicular railway to the top of Mt. Vesuvius; Santa Lucia (145), the lovely old boat song of Naples; O Sole Mio (My Sunshine) (144) by Eduardo di Capua, and The Venetian Song (145), an old boat song known as The Carnival of Venice set to the words of Thomas Moore; are all as often heard and sung in America today as in Italy.

From Wales, the tiny land of song, came many famous singing societies who established contests or "Eisteddfods" which have helped to make America realize the importance of choral singing. From Wales came two of the loveliest of legendary folk songs The Ash Grove (150) and All Through The Night (151), while the stirring marching song March of The Men of Harlech (152) has attained universal popularity in America. Later Irish immigration brought to America Killarney (141) by Balfe and The Low-Backed Car (142), the latter being Samuel Lover's setting of an old Irish air.

From the Northlands came *The Perfect Rose* (133), originally a Christmas carol of Denmark, a lovely example of legendary folk song. A curious song of Norway is *Old Norway* (Gamale Norge) (147) a song of the homesick immigrant far from his beloved land, which although popular throughout Scandinavia is said to have been born on Halsted Street, Chicago. Equally popular in Norway, as in Sweden, is *Vermeland Thou Lovely Land* (148) which shows the longing of the immigrant for the home of his birth. Vermeland is a province of Gothland, Sweden, on the border of Norway, hence the song is known in both countries. Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale," did much to make the songs of her homeland popular in America. She also introduced the old Tyrolean air O Take Me Back to Switzerland (150) which had great vogue in our country.

From middle Europe with the great Bohemian migration to America came three lovely songs which are sung today quite as much in the United States as in Czechoslovakia. One of these, "Hail Slovaks!" (Hymn of the Slavs) (131), is a song

sung by all Slavic people. Another is Over Tatra (132) which tells of the famous mountains from whence have come so many political storms. Where Is My Home? (132) is still another Bohemian song of the immigrant.

American music lovers are familiar with Hungarian rhythms from the compositions of Franz Liszt and Johannes Brahms. We gave a royal welcome in a bygone day to Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist. Since his great popularity in our land we have cherished as our own the Hungarian Heron Song (140) which Liszt uses in his Hungarian Rhapsody No. 14, also in his Hungarian Fantasie for piano and orchestra.

From Poland have come two jolly happy songs, the Mazurek (146) and the most popular of all convivial songs Jacob, Drink! (146).

Russian songs are beginning to become popular in America, but none has ever been received with such enthusiasm here as *The Volga Boatmen* (149), the famous barge-pullers' song from the Ukraine.

Little Hawaii has contributed much to our popular dance music through her songs with their plaintive ukelele accompaniment. Her song of farewell, Aloha Oe (139) has been brought back to us by many returning visitors from the land of sunshine, and this song arranged by the late Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani is much beloved in our land.

The World War brought into our American repertoire the national songs of our Allies. Rule, Britannia (129) by James Thompson, a Scotchman, and Thomas Arne, an Englishman, had been sung by Britishers since 1740, but we did not generally accept it here until the late war. The Maple Leaf Forever (128), Canada's national hymn since 1871 is by Alexander Muir. This song of our neighbors we learned to love during war days. While the stirring Marseillaise Hymn (134) by Rouget de Lisle has been popular in our land since it first burst forth in the French Revolution, it took on new significance when our boys sang it overseas. La Brabanconne (130) by Francois van Campenhout dates from 1830 when it became the national anthem of Belgium, but since 1914 it is a song America too has made her own.

Favorite Hymns of America America has ever taken a pride in her hymn writers from the time of William Billings and Oliver Holden to that of Lowell Mason (1792-1872). To Mason, America owes her greatest debt for the simple homely expressions of religion in music. Beyond question the best beloved American hymn is Lowell Mason's Nearer My God To Thee (155) set to the verses of Mrs. Sarah F. Adams, an Englishwoman, whose noble poems inspired several hymn writers. It is said the original air was an old English tune which Mason adapted to suit his needs. My Faith Looks Up To Thee (157) was first published in Mason's Hymnal, "Spiritual Songs of Social Worship," published in 1831. This musical setting, one of Mason's early hymns, was inspired by the verses of Reverend Ray Palmer, a Congregational minister in New England. Safely Through Another Week (158) is another lovely hymn by Mason. The verses were written in 1774 by Reverend John Newton, a rough sailor, who after his conversion became a prominent minister in England. Work For The Night Is Coming (154) is another hymn by Mason set to verses by Anne Walker-Coghill.

Lord of All Beings, Throned Afar (154) was written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table". The most popular setting of this lovely hymn was made by Virgil Corydon Taylor (1817-1891), a musician of Connecticut.

Jesus, Lover of My Soul (155) "the hymn of the sinner" was written in the 18th Century by Charles Wesley. It was set to music by Simeon B. Marsh, an American, in 1834.

God Be With You Till We Meet Again (159) was written by Reverend Jeremiah Eames Rankin and William Gould Tomer (1832-1896), the writer of the collection "Gospel Hymns". Tomer was a soldier in the Civil War and wrote in the style of George F. Root and Henry C. Work.

A popular hymn in America is *Blest Be The Tie That Binds* (158). The verses were written in 1772 by Reverend John Fawcett, an English clergyman. The music was written by the German composer, Johann George Nageli (1768-1856).

Many of the favorite hymns of America were written by Englishmen. Abide With Me (157) was conceived by Henry Francis Lyte, an English clergyman of the early 19th Century. The music was composed by William Henry Monk (1823-1899), a popular English organist.

Lead Kindly Light (156) is one of the most universally beloved hymns. The verses were written by Cardinal John Henry Newman, an Englishman, the music being the composition of the Reverend John B. Dykes, an English minister who was also a musician of rare ability.

Faith of Our Fathers (156) by Frederick William Faber set by H. F. Hemy and O God Beneath Thy Guiding Hand (153) by Leonard Bacon and John Hatton are both favorite hymns of America.

But the two outstanding hymns of all Christian people are Onward Christian Soldiers (153) by Reverend Sabine Baring-Gould, the famous English minister, set to the stirring measures of Sir Arthur Sullivan; and Now The Day Is Over (159) also a hymn by Baring-Gould which Sir Joseph Barnby has set to music. These hymns have been callled "the two greatest musical expressions of religious thought".

Later American Patriotic Songs One of our own great stirring national songs was but little known to the general public of America until the World War. This is the vigorous Marines' Hymn (127). Another national hymn of America which has come into rightful place since the World War is America, The Beautiful (126). These verses written by Katherine Lee Bates in 1893 were inspired by a trip to the west following her visit to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The most popular setting of these verses is to the hymn, "Materna" by Samuel E. Ward.

Among other songs which were very popular during the World War and which will doubtless remain in America's hearts in the years to come are: The Long, Long Trail; Pack Up Your Troubles; Smiles; Tipperary; and Over There. These we are unable to include because the copyrights are controlled by others.

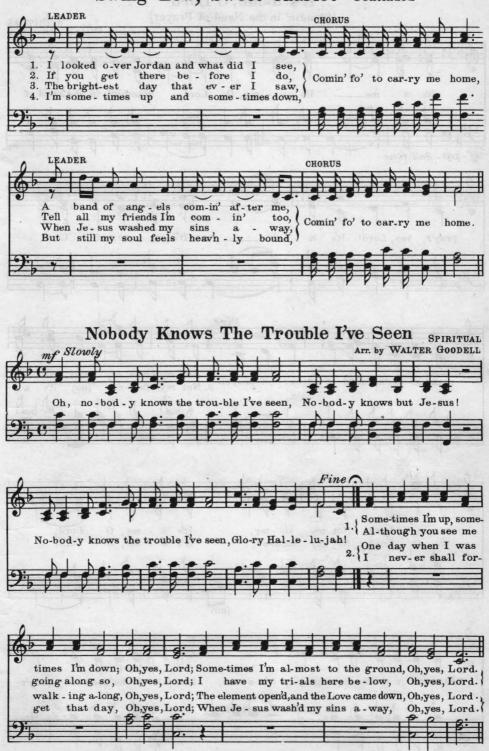


















Cho.—Crying: Free grace, "etc.

4. Cho.—Crying: Free grace, "etc.

The Methodist and Baptist's just gone 'long, etc.

To ring those charming bells.—

Cho.—Crying: Free grace, "etc.

My father and mother's just gone 'long, etc.

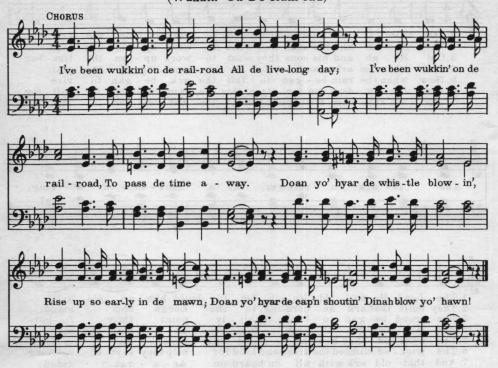
To ring those charming bells.

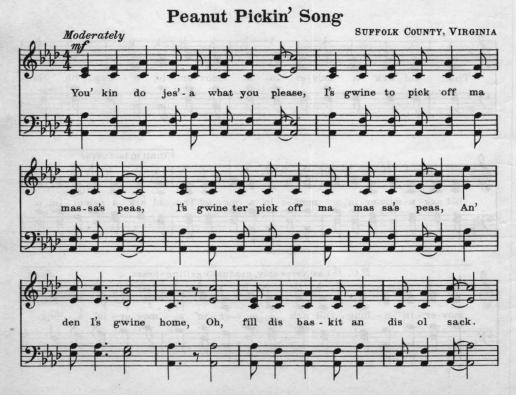
The preacher and the elder's just gone 'long, etc.

To ring those charming bells.-



Levee Song (Wukkin' On De Railroad)









Home On The Range

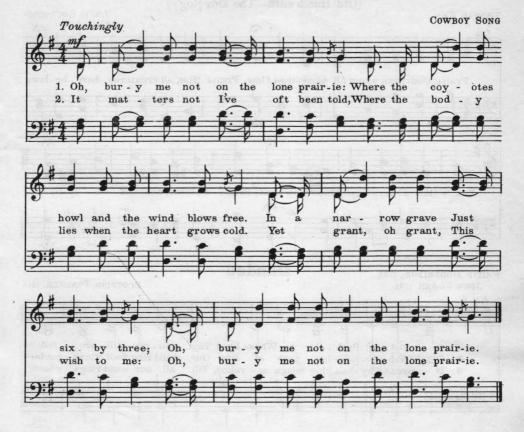








- I'm up in the mornin' afore daylight,
 And afore I sleep the moon shines bright.
- Old Ben Bolt was a blamed good boss,
 But he'd go to see the girls on a sore-backed hoss.
- Oh, it's bacon and beans most every day;
 I'd as soon be a-eatin' prairie hay.
- 7. It's cloudy in the West, a-lookin' like rain, And my durned old slicker's in the wagon again.
- 8. I jumped in the saddle and I grabbed holt the horn; Best durned cowpuncher ever was born.
- 9. I went to the boss to draw my roll; He figured me out nine dollars in the hole.
- So I'll sell my outfit as fast as I can, And I won't punch cows for no boss man.
- Going back to town to draw my money, Going back home to see my honey.
- With my knees in the saddle and my seat in the sky,
 I'll quit punching cows in the sweet by and by.



"I've always wished to be laid when I died.
In the little churchyard on the green hillside;
By my father's grave there let mine be,
And bury me not on the lone prairie.

"Let my death-slumber be where my mother's prayer And a sister's tear will mingle there; Where my friends can come and weep o'er me; O bury me not on the lone prairie.

"O bury me not" and his voice failed there. But we took no heed of his dying prayer. In a narrow grave just six by three We buried him there on the lone prairie.

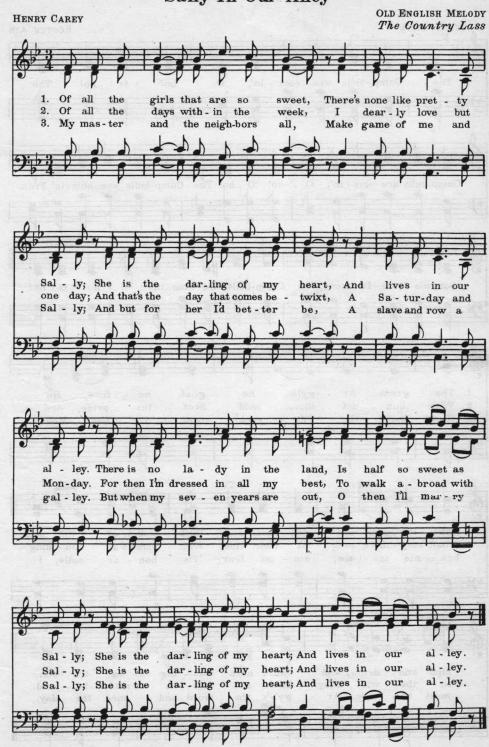
And the cowboys now as they roam the plain _____
For they marked the spot where his bones were lain ____
Fling a handful of roses o'er his grave
With a prayer to Him who his soul will save.

"O bury me not on the lone prairie, Where the wolves can howl and growl o'er me. Fling a handful of roses o'er my grave With a prayer to Him who my soul will save".

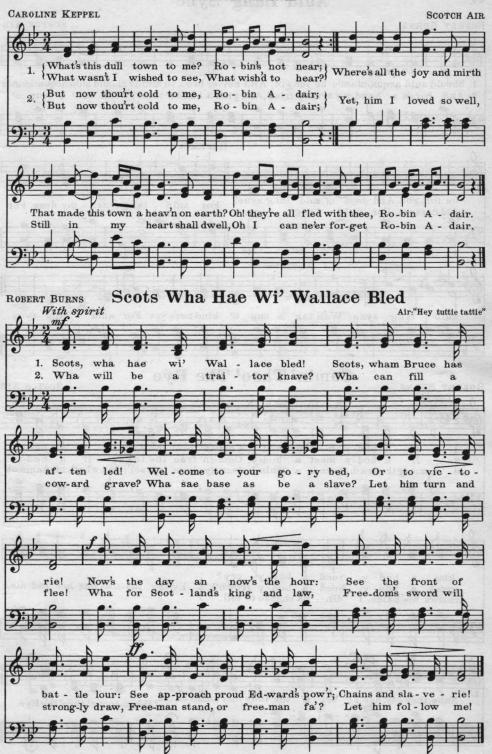


Oh, Dear! What Can the Matter Be?

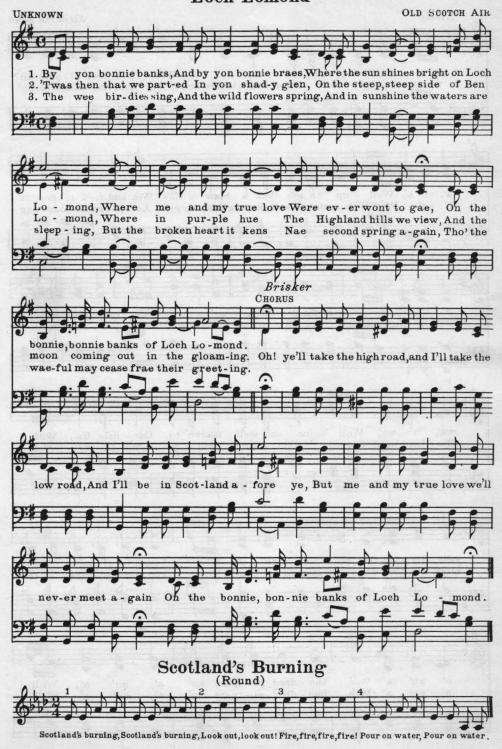










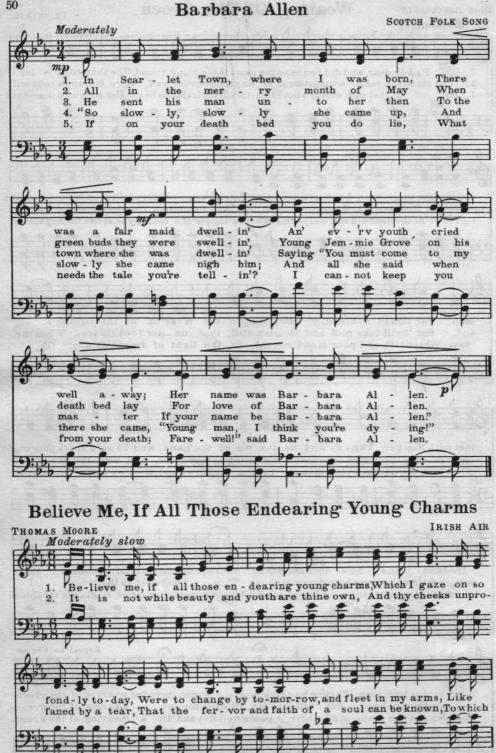














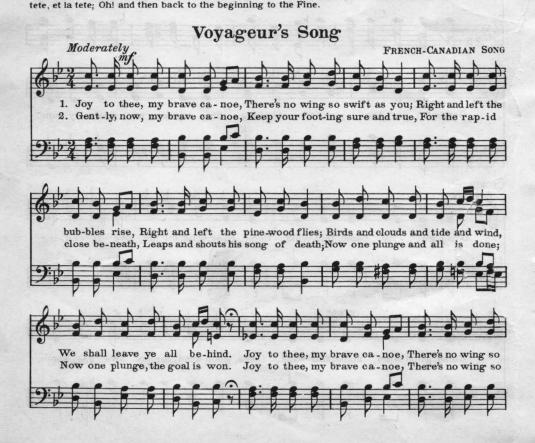
Come, Good Wind





In the measure before the Oh! and the D.C. where the women's voices are echoed by the men's, a word is added as each verse is sung and the words of preceding verses are sung in reverse order. Thus, in the last verse the duet between men and women would run as follows:

Et le cou, et le cou; et les pattes, et les pattes; et le dos; et le nez, et le nez; et la bec, et la bec; et la

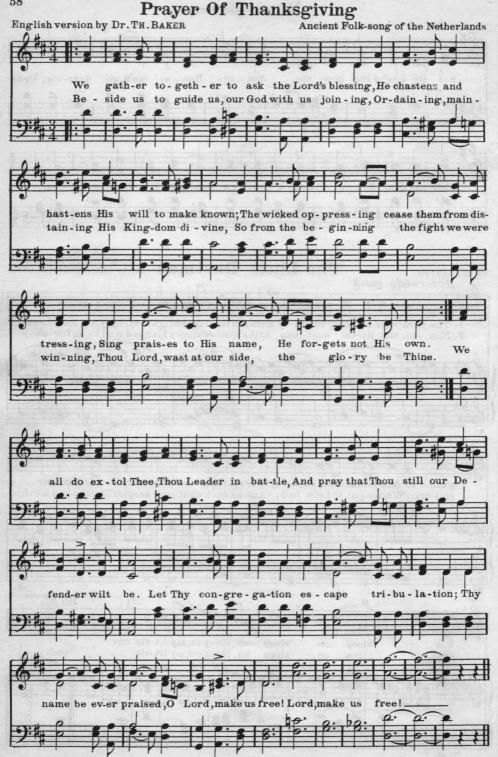




Serene Is The Night

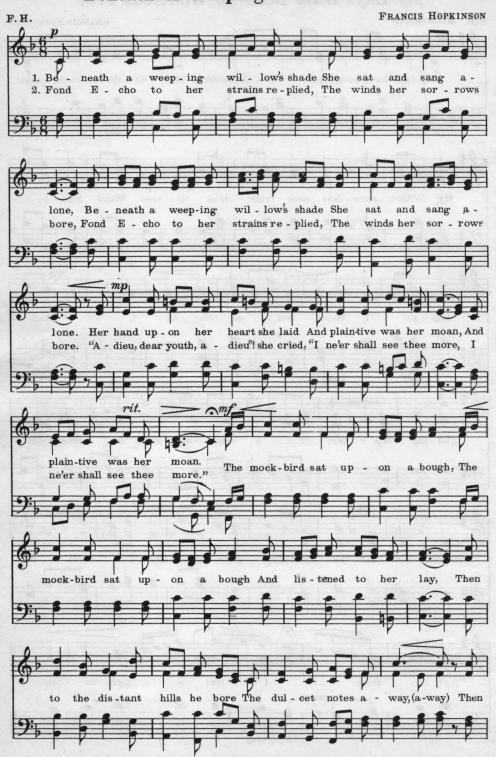




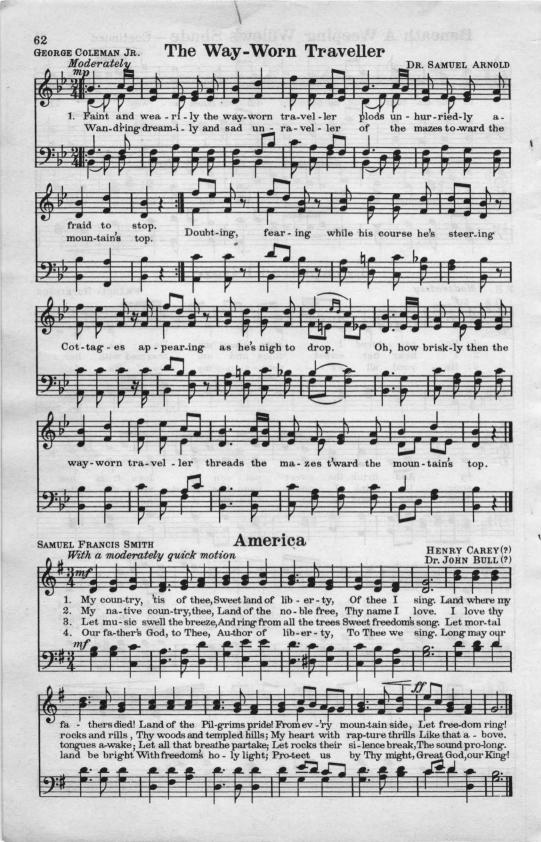


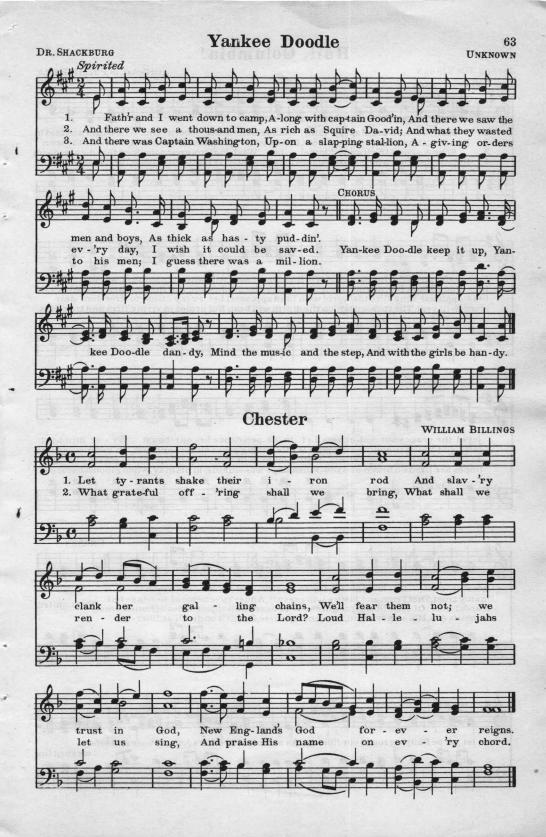
My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free











Hail, Columbia!



The Star-Spangled Banner JOHN STAFFORD SMITH FRANCIS SCOTT KEY With spirit say! can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hailed at the 1. Oh 2. On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread ev - er when free-men shall stand Between their lov'd homes and the 3. Oh, thus be it twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro'the perilous fight, O'er the re-pos-es, What is that which the breeze, o'er the tower-ing steep, As it war's de - so - la-tion! Blestwith vic-t'ry and peace, may the heavn-rescued land Praise the ram-parts we watch'd, were so gal-lantly streaming? And the rockets' red glare, the bombs fit - ful - ly blows, half conceals, half dis-clos - es? Now it catch-es the gleam of the na-tion! Then Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a conquer we must, when our CHORUS burst-ing in air, Gave proof thro'the night that our flag was still there. Oh, say, does that morning's first beam, In full glory re-flect-ed now shines on the stream; 'Tisthe Star-spangled cause it is just, And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!" And the Star-spangled Star-spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! Banner, oh, long may it wave .Banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!





- 5. Solo. He called Ranzo a lubber, 6. Solo. Ranzo now is skipper,
 - CHO. Ranzo, boys, Ranzo,
 - SOLO. And made him eat whale blubber, Ranzo, boys, yes, Ranzo.
- CHO. Ranzo, boys, Ranzo,
 - SOLO. Of an old China Clipper,
 - CHO. Ranzo, boys, yes, Ranzo.

The Wide Missouri



- 3. Solo Oh, Shenandoah, I love her dearly,
 - CHO. Away, my rolling river!
 - SOLO I am hers, or very nearly.
 - CHO. Ah! Ah! we're bound away 'Cross the wide Missouri.

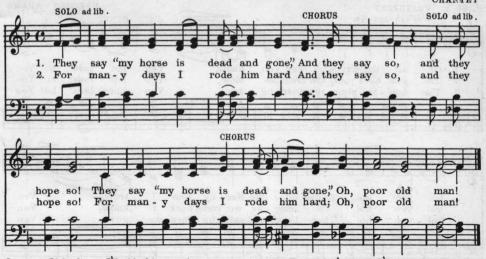
(Repeat last four lines)

- 4. SOLO Oh, Shenandoah, I love your daughter,
 - CHO. Away my rolling river!
 - SOLO I'll take her 'cross rolling water.
 - CHO. Ah! Ah! we're bound away 'Cross the wide Missouri.

(Repeat last four lines)

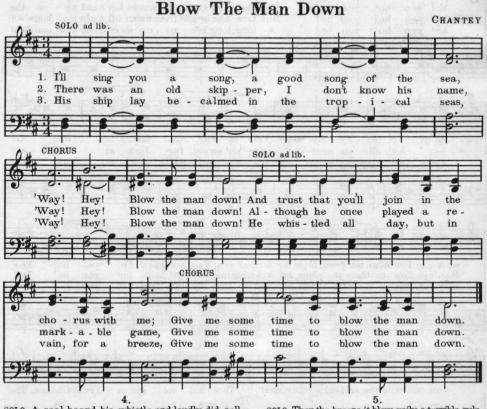


69 CHANTEY



3. Solo If he lives, I'll ride him again,
CHO. And they say so, and they hope so!
Solo If he lives, I'll ride him again,
CHO. Oh, poor old man!

4. Solo But if he's dead, I'll bury him low, CHO. And they say so, and they hope so! Solo But if he's dead, I'll bury him low, CHO. Oh, poor old man.

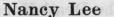


SOLO A seal heard his whistle and loudly did call, CHO. 'Way! Hey! Blow the man down! SOLO "Roll up your white canvas, jib, spanker, and a

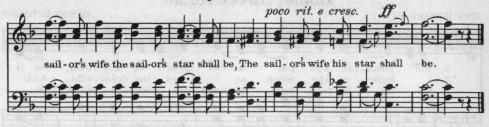
SOLO "Roll up your white canvas, jib, spanker, and all," CHO. Give me some time to blow the man down.

SOLO Then the breeze it blew gaily, a terrible gale, CHO. 'Way! Hey! Blow the man down!

SOLO And the ship flew along with nary a sail, CHO. Give me some time to blow the man down.







Rocked In The Cradle Of The Deep







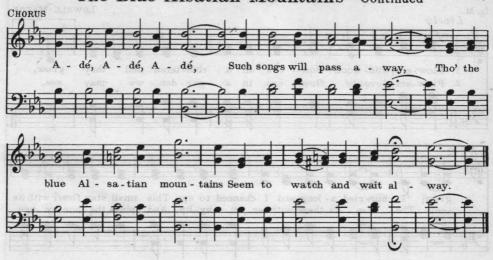












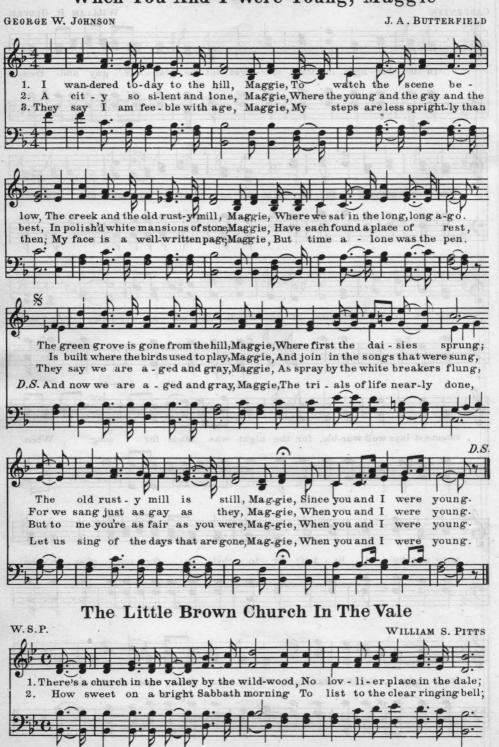
Wait For The Wagon







When You And I Were Young, Maggie

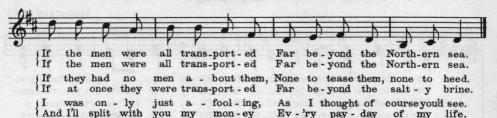




Ole Dan Tucker

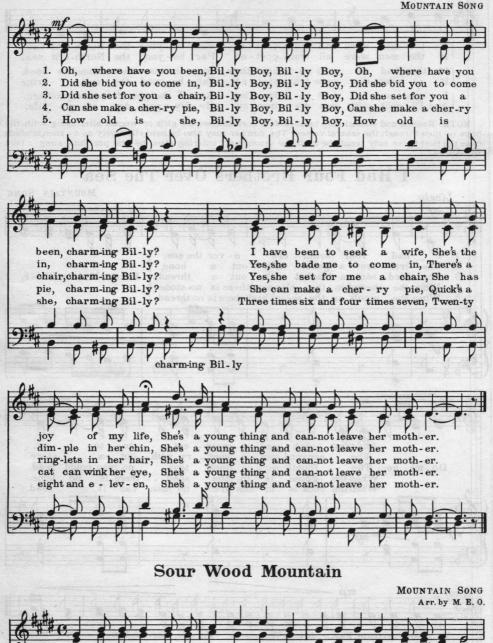


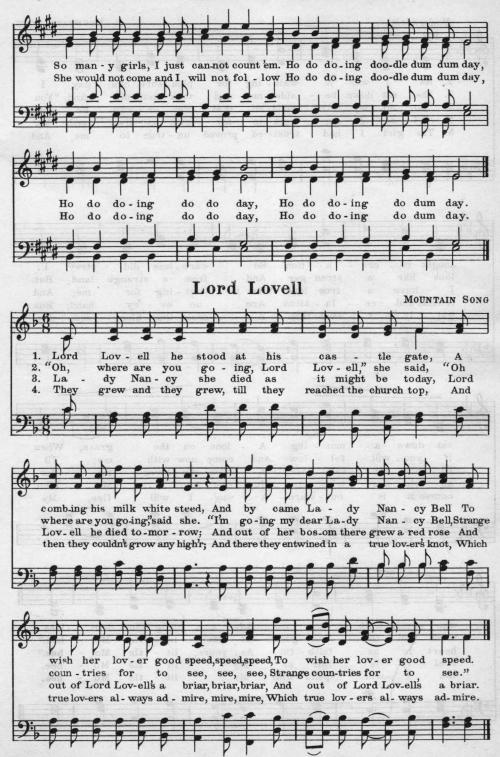
Ra-chel, if you'll not transport us, I will take you for my

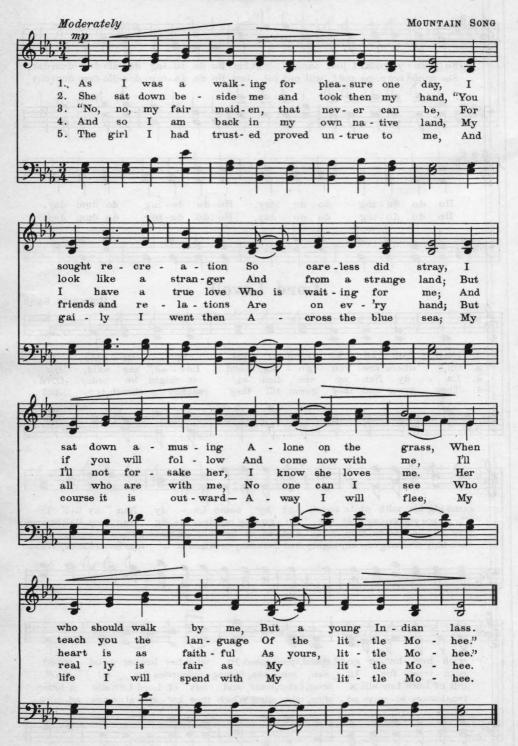


NOTE: Reuben and Rachel may be used as a duet number, the girls or women alternating with the boys or men through the several verses. The number may also be used effectively as a canon,in which case the first verse only would be used, the second part entering after the first part has sung two measures.

















Flow Gently, Sweet Afton

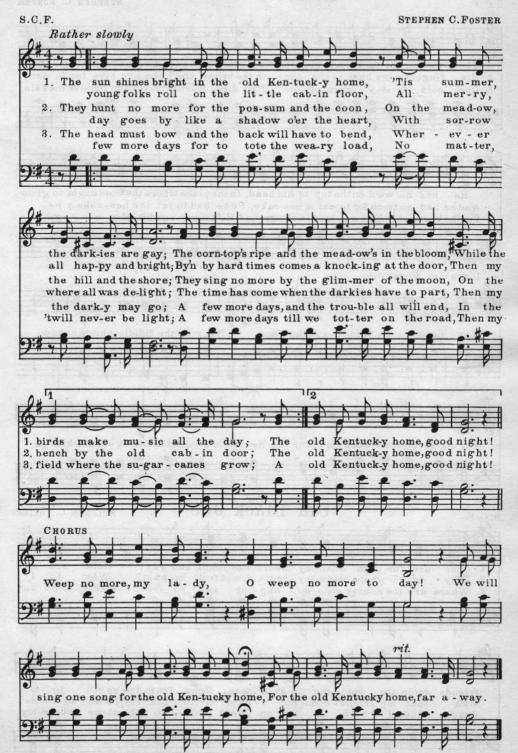




Kathleen Mavourneen-Continued







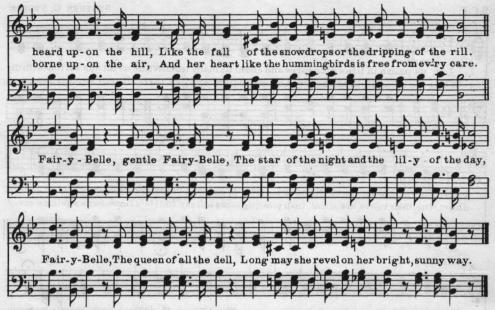


Old Black Joe - Continued



S.C.F. STEPHEN C. FOSTER Arr. by J. W. B. 1. Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie, Like a flow'r thy spir-it did de-part, Thou art 2. We have roamed in youth midthe bowers When thy downy cheeks were in their bloom, Now I hm hm hm gone, a-las, like the many That have bloomed in the summer of my heart. stand alone 'mid the flowers, While they min-gle their perfume o'er thy tomb. REFRAIN Shall we thee, Never hear thy winning voice a-gain ver more be - hold When the springtime comes, gentle An - nie, When the wild flow'rs are scatter'd o'er the plain? Fairy-Belle S.F.C. STEPHEN C. FOSTER Moderately Arr.by J.W.B. 1. The pride of the vil-lage, and the fair-est the dell. Is the 2. She sings to the meadows, and she car - ols the streams; She queen of my song, and her name is Fair-y Belle; The sound of her light step may be laughs in the sun-light, and smiles while in her dreams; Her hair, like the thistle-down, is

Fairy-Belle-Concluded



Gentle Annie and Fairy Belle are two of Foster's numbers which are comparatively little known. They have been so arranged as to make them useful for either mixed or male quartet. For male voices, have first tenor take the alto part, singing it in the range as written; the second tenor takes the soprano an octave lower than written; the first bass takes the upper part in the bass clef and the second bass the lower



Hard Times Come Again No More







Battle Hymn of the Republic







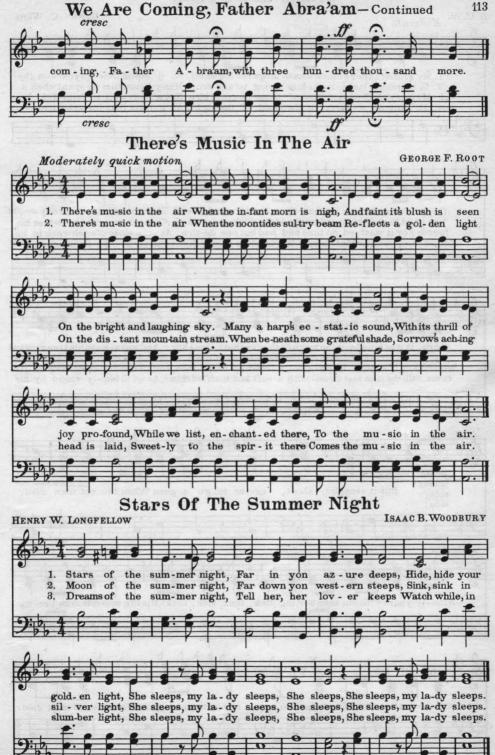
looking for the right, To see the dawn of peace. Tenting to-night, Tenting to-night, Tenting on the old camp-ground.

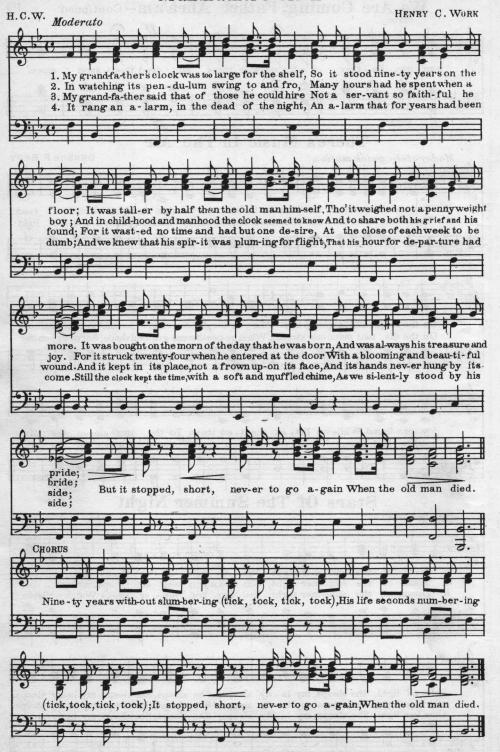




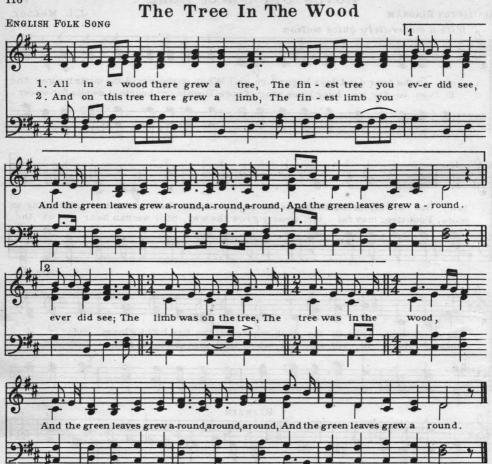








Love's Old Sweet Song 115 G. CLIFTON BINGHAM J. L. MOLLOY With a moderately quick motion 1. Once in the dear dead days beyond re-call, When on the world the mists be-gan to E - ven to-day we hear love's song of yore, Deep in our hearts it dwells for-ev-erfall, Out of the dreams that rose in hap-py throng, Low to our hearts love sang an more, Foot-steps may fal - ter, wear-y grow the way, Still we can hear it at the old sweet song; And in the dusk, where fell the fire-light gleam, Soft-ly it till the end, when life's dim shadows fall, close of day; So Love will be in - to our dream. Just a song at twi-light, when the lights are low, found the sweetest song of all. And the flickring shadows softly come and go; Tho' the heart be weary, sad the day and long, Still to us at twi-light comes love's old song, Comes love's old sweet



As each item is added in successive verses, the preceding items are repeated in reverse order. Thus the last verse would run as follows:

6. Yolk.

. 7. Bird.

And on the wing there was a feather,
The finest feather you ever did see,
The feather was on the wing,
The wing was on the bird,
The bird was in the yolk,
The yolk was in the egg,

The egg was in the nest,

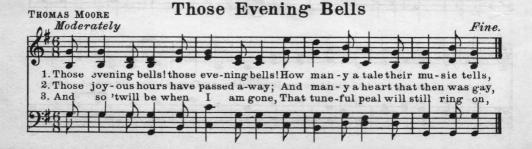
5. Egg.

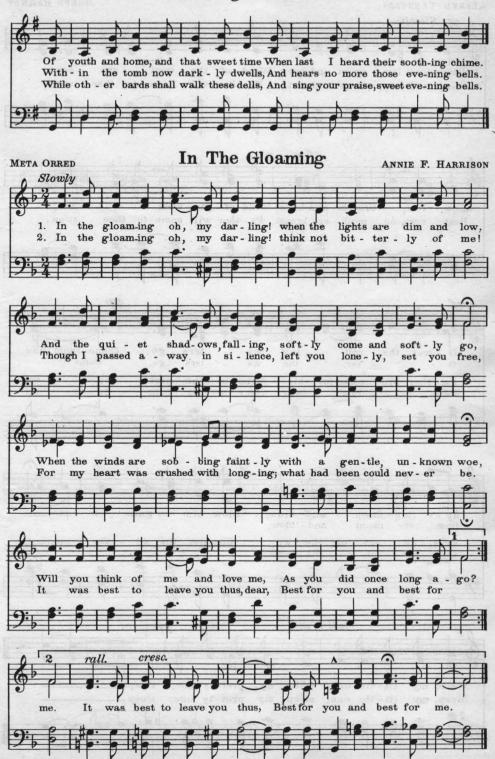
3. Branch. 4. Nest.

The nest was on the branch,
The branch was on the limb,
The limb was on the tree,
The tree was in the wood,
And the green leaves grew around, around,
And the green leaves grew around.

8. Wing.

9. Feather.



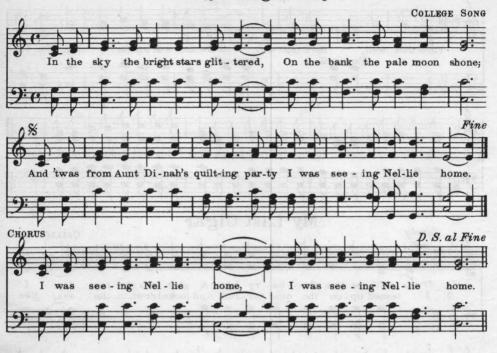










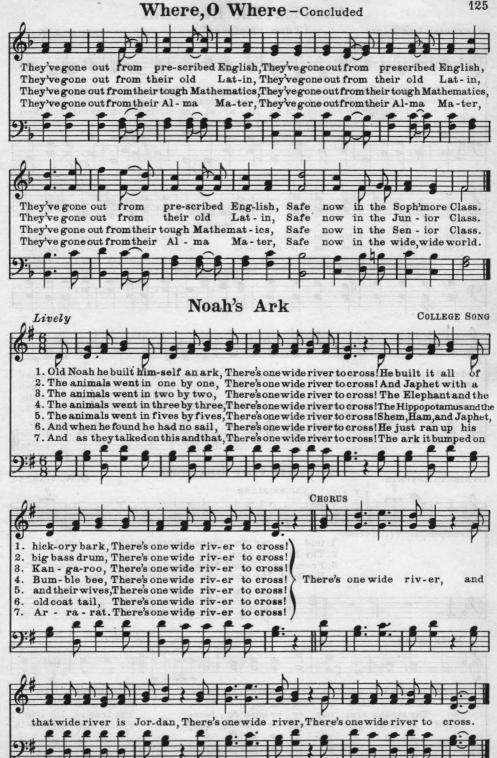












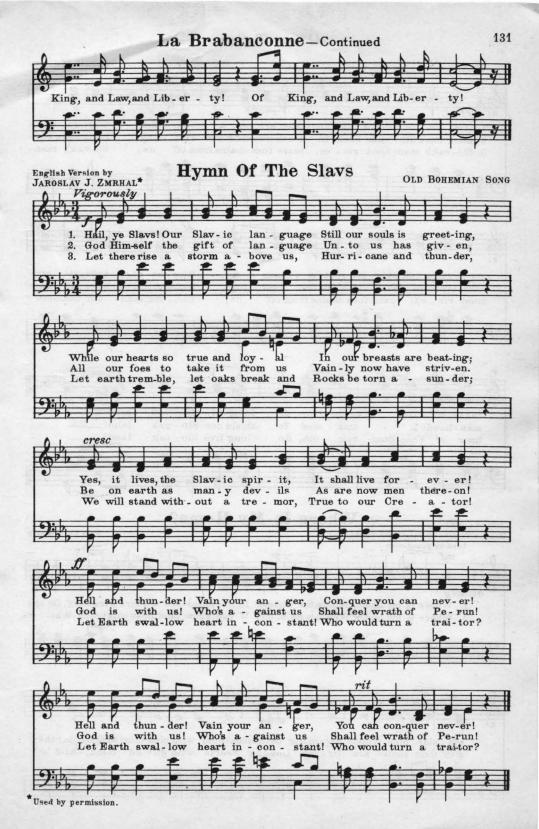


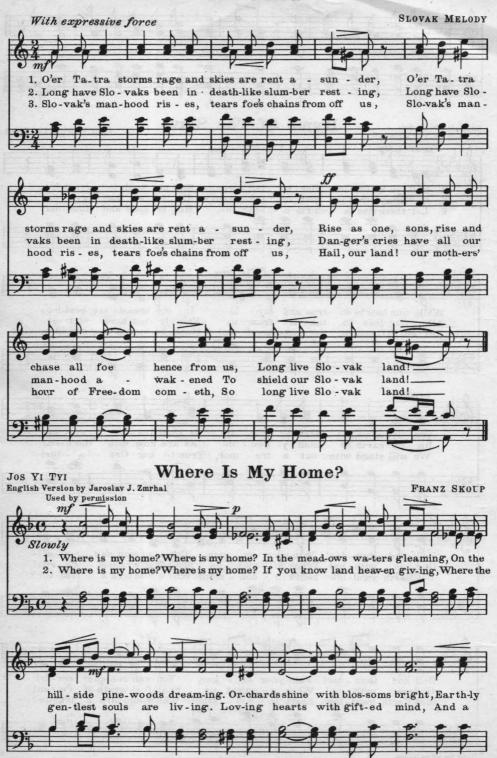




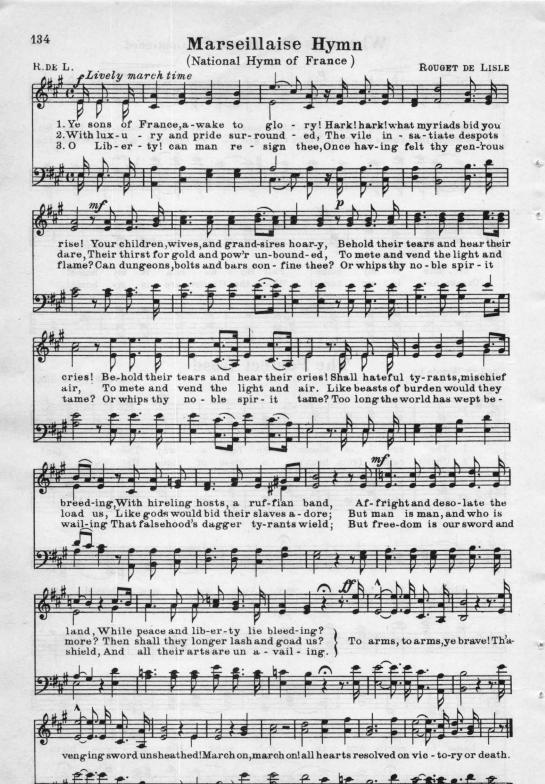






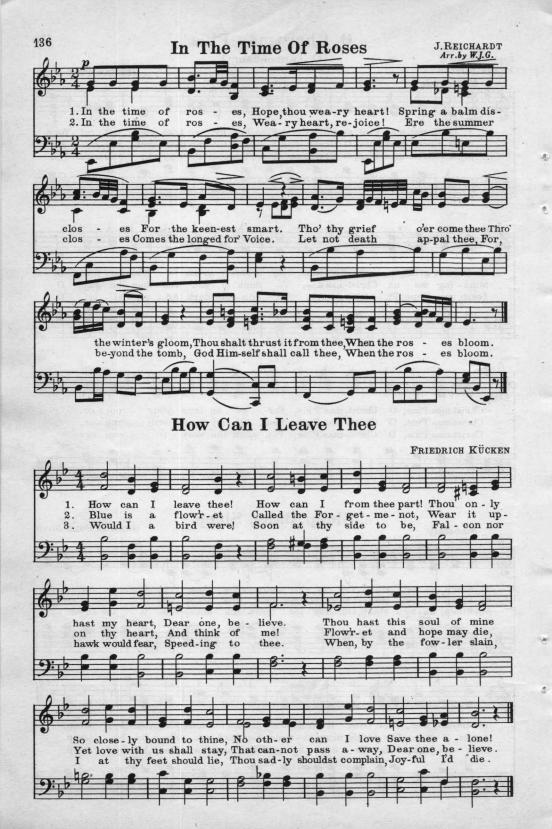


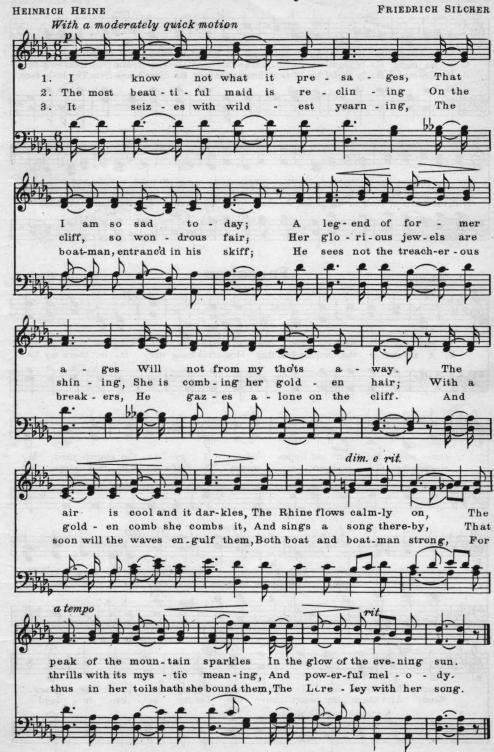




O Christmas Pine











The Heron

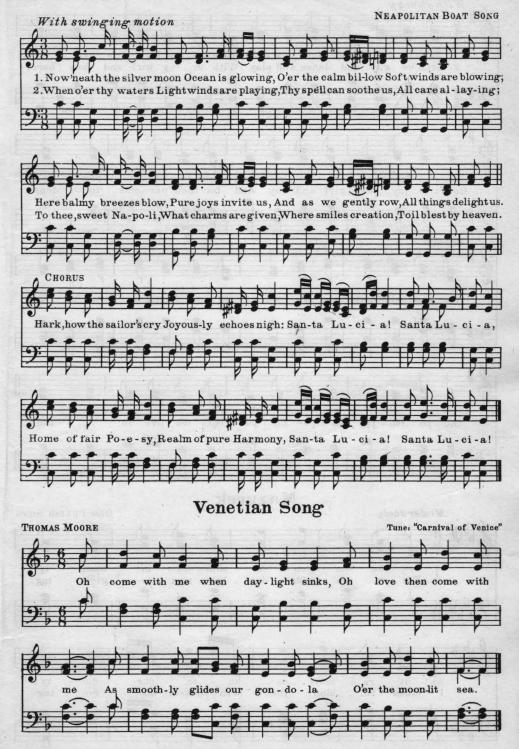








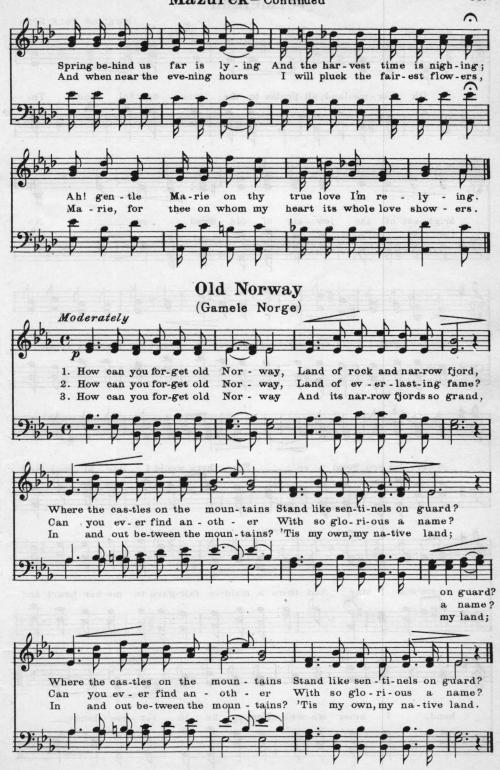








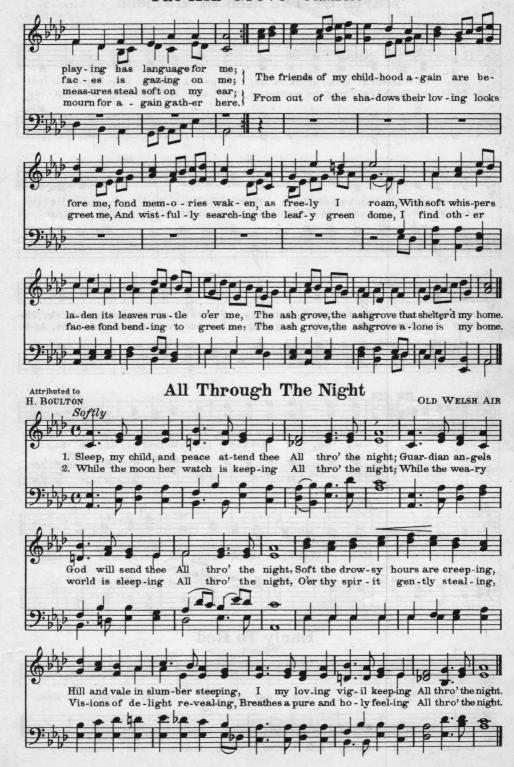






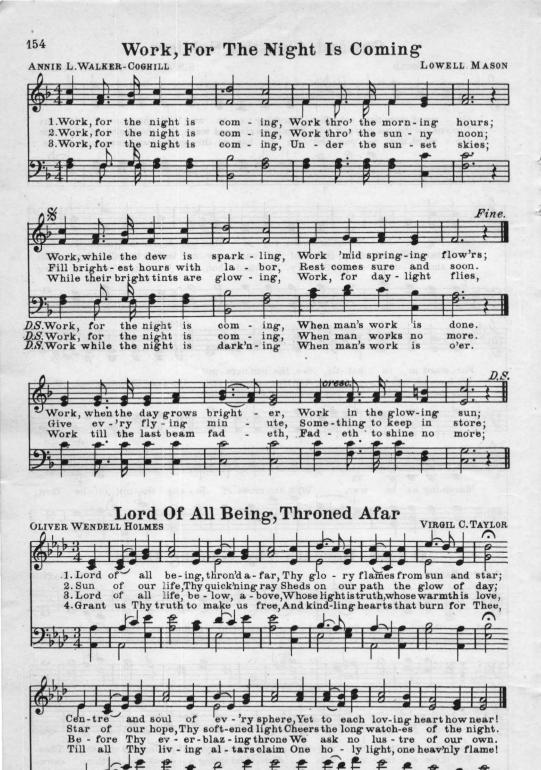


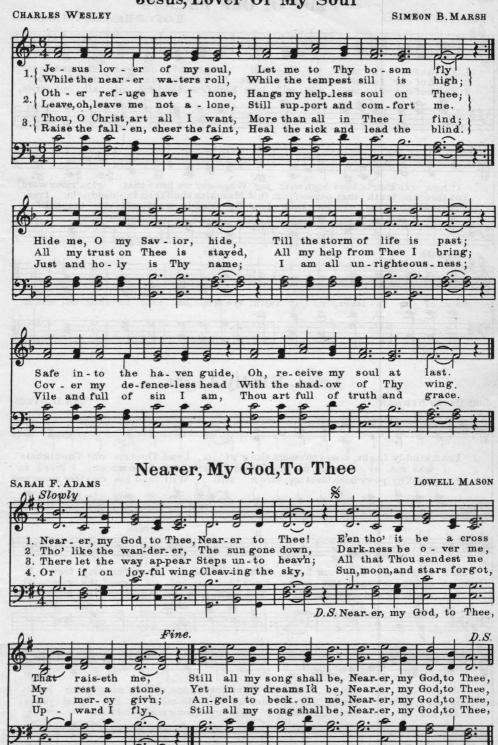






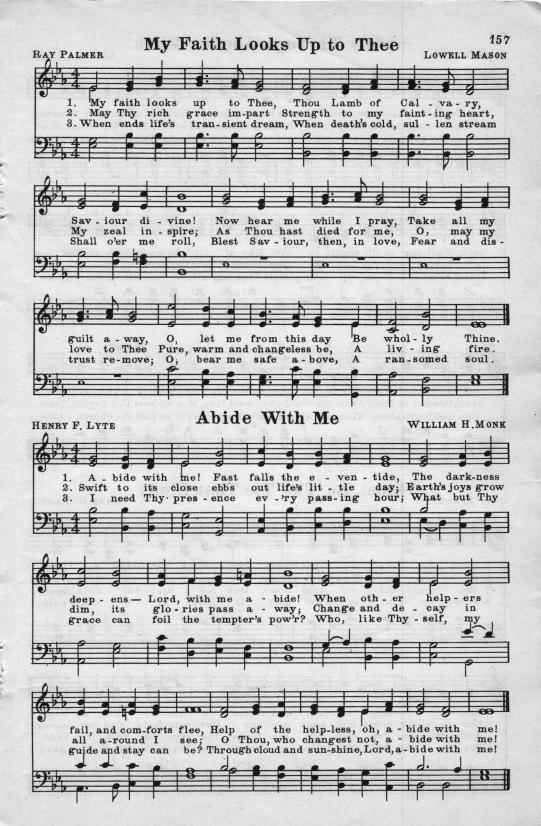
















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Abide With Me	Huron Christmas Chant, A 22 Hymn Of The Slavs131	O Sole Mio
Aloha Oe	I Had Four Brothers Over The	O Tannenbaum
America, The Beautiful 126	Sea	Over Tatra132
Annie Laurie 92	In The Starlight 81 In The Time Of Roses 136 I Ride An Old Paint 34	Peanut Pickin' Song30 Perfect Rose, The133
Ash Grove, The	I Ride An Old Paint 34	Perfect Rose, The
Auld Lang Syne 44	It's a-Me, O Lord	Praise God 38 Prayer of Thanksgiving 58 Prayer To The Great Spirit 21
Barbara Allen 50 Battle Cry of Freedom, The 106	Jacob, Drink!	
Battle Hymn Of The Republic105 Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms50	Jingle, Bells	Quilting Party, The122
dearing Young Charms 50	Just Before The Battle Mother 106	Red, White, and Blue, The 66 Reuben And Rachel 84
Beneath A Weeping Willow's	Kathleen Mayourneen 94	Reuben Ranzo
Ben Bolt	Keller's American Hymn108	Ring, Ring The Banjo101 Robin Adair 43
	Killarney	Rocked In The Cradle 71
Blue Alsatian Mountains 78 Blue Juniata, The 83 Brabanconne, La	Last Rose of Summer, The 92	Reuben Ranzo. 67 Reuben Ranzo. 67 Ring, Ring The Banjo 101 Robin Adalr 43 Rocked In The Cradle 71 Rosa 56 Rule, Britannia 129
Brabanconne, La		Safely Through Another Week .158
Bull-Dog, The	Li'l 'Liza Jane	Sally In Our Alley 41
Campbells Are Comin', The 42	Little Brown Church, The 82	Santa Lucia
Caroline 32	Levee Song 30 Lil' Liza Jane 31 Listen To The Mocking-Bird 89 Little Brown Church, The 82 Little Dustman, The 57 Little Mohee 88 Loch Lomond 45 Long Long Ago 77	Bled
Canadian Boat Song	Long Long Ago	Serene Is The Night 56
Ocean	Lord Lovell	Silent Night
Ocean 66 Come, Good Wind 53 Comin Thro' The Rye 44 Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray 27 County Lededin 76	Long, Long Ago	Scots with the William Wallace
Cousin Jedediah	Love's Old Sweet Song115	Song Of A Thousand Years110 Song Of The Marines, The127
Darling Nelly Grav 90		Sour Wood Mountain 86 Speed Our Republic108
Darling Nelly Gray 90 Dead Horse, The 69 Dearrest Spot. The	Maple Leaf Forever, The 128 March Of The Men Of	Spring, The
Deep River	Harlech	Prayer
Doxology, The	Marines' Hymn, The 127 Marseillaise Hymn 134	Prayer
Drink To Me Only With Thine Eves	Mary And Martha	Steal Away
Dead Horse, The 69 Dearest Spot, The 73 Deep River 23 Dixle Land 104 Doxology, The 38 Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes Eyes 39 Duke Marlborough 52 Dundee 38 Dying Cowboy, The 37	Massas as in The Cold Ground 99 Mazurek 146 Menagerie 120 Merry Life 143 Mine Eyes Have Seen The 105	Sweet And Low
Dying Cowboy, The 37	Merry Life, A	
	Glory	Take Me Back To Switzerland 150 Tannenbaum
Early To Bed	Glory 105 Minstrel Boy, The 47 Musieu Bainjo 32	Tenting On The Old Camp
Foirs Pello 100	My Country 'Tis Of Thee . 62 My Country 'Tis Of Thee . 62 My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free . 59 My Faith Looks Up To Thee . 157 My Last Cigar . 121 My Old Vistable House . 121	Take Me Back 10 Switzerland 10 Tannenbaum
Faith Of Our Fathers156	Wondrous Free 59	To War Has Gone Duke Marl-
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton 93	My Last Cigar	Tramp, Tramp, Tramp108
Fairy-Belle 100 Fath Of Our Fathers 156 Farewell To Thee 139 Flow Gently, Sweet Afton 93 Forsaken 138 Funiculi, Funicula 143	My Old Kentucky Home 97 My Sunshine144	Tree In The Wood, The116
The street of the street of the street of the	Nancy Lee 70	Uncle Ned 98
Gaily The Troubadour77 Gamale Norge147	Nancy Lee 70 Nearer, My God, To Thee 155 Noah's Ark 125 Nobody Knows The Trouble 25 I've Seen 25 Now The Day Is Over 159 Nut Brown Maiden 124	Venetian Song145
Gamale Norge	Nobody Knows The Trouble	Vermeland
Git Along Little Dogies 35	Now The Day Is Over159	Voyageur's Song
Git Along Little Dogies 35 God Be With You Till We Meet Again	Nut Brown Maiden124	Wait For The Wagon 79
God Save The King129	O Beautiful For Spacious126	Wait For The Wagon 79 Way Down Upon De Swanee. 96 Way-Worn Traveller, The 62
Good-Night 90	O Christmas Pine	We are Coming Barner
Good-Night, Ladies 122 Grandfather's Clock	O God, Beneath Thy Guiding	Wearing Of The Green 49
Grandraviaci i Grock	O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand	Abra'am. 112 Wearing Of The Green. 49 We're Tenting Tonight. 109 When Johnny Comes Marching
Hail, Columbia! 64 Hail, Slovaks	Old Ark A-Moverin' Along The 20	When Johnny Comes Marching
Hail, Slovaks	Old Black Joe 98	Maggie
More	Old Black Joe 98 Old Chisholm Trail, The 36 Old Dog Tray 102 Old Folks At Home 96	Where, O Where132
More 102 Harp That Once Thru Tara's Halls, The 51 Haul On The Bowlin' 67 Heart Rowed Down The 95		Little Dogies
Haul On The Bowlin' 67 Heart Bowed Down, The 95	Old Kentucky Home 97 Old Norway 147 Old Oaken Bucket, The 74	Wide Missouri, The 68
Heron, The	Old Oaken Bucket, The 74 Ole Dan Tucker 84	Wildwood Flowers 80 Work, For The Night Is Coming
Heron, The	Ole Shady	Coming154
How Can I Leave Thee136	O No, John	Yankee Doodle 63

